



BOROUGH OF SCARBOROUGH.

REPORT
ON THE
SANITARY CONDITION
OF

SCARBOROUGH

DURING THE YEAR 1895,

BY

HERBERT LITTLEJOHN,

M.B., D.P.H., F.R.C.S. Ed.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Printed by Order of the Urban Sanitary Authority.

Scarborough:

THE SPECIAL FILE COPY FOR
THE U.S.A., IT IS PARTICULARLY
REQUESTED THAT IT MAY BE RETURNED
AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.



BOROUGH OF SCARBOROUGH.

REPORT

ON THE

SANITARY CONDITION

OF

SCARBOROUGH

DURING THE YEAR 1895,

BY

HERBERT LITTLEJOHN,

M.B., D.P.H., F.R.C.S. Ed.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Printed by Order of the Urban Sanitary Authority.

Scarborough:

G. R. MARSHALL & SON, PRINTERS, 14, ST. NICHOLAS STREET.

1896.

Health Office,
Scarborough,
February 3rd, 1896.

To the Town Council of the Borough of Scarborough.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my First Annual Report upon the Health and Sanitary Condition of the Borough, as well as short Reports on the working of the Food and Drugs Act, and on the Meteorological conditions observed during the year.

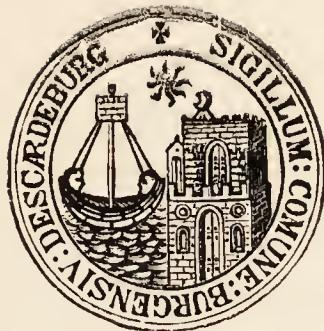
My predecessor, Dr. Monk, having only demitted office in the latter part of the year under review, any credit arising from improved sanitary conditions is naturally due to him. As for myself, not having as yet had time or opportunity sufficient to thoroughly grasp the details of the various existing sanitary conditions, and where defective, of determining their causes and appropriate remedial measures, I must content myself with examining and reporting on statistics already compiled, and with passing general opinions upon such subjects, as have up till now attracted my attention.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
HERBERT LITTLEJOHN.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b30072566>



BOROUGH OF SCARBOROUGH.

REPORT.

POPULATION.—The estimated population for the year 1895 is 35,271, or for all practical purposes 35,300, an increase of 500 over that of last year.

DENSITY OF POPULATION.—Taking the area as 2,292 acres, the proportion of persons to the acre in the Borough as a whole is 15.4, while with regard to the individual Wards, the following table, as nearly as possible, represents in this particular their relation to one another:—

TABLE I.

Ward.	Area in Acres.	Population.	Persons per Acre.
North-West	139	7621	54.8
North.....	193	4964	25.7
South.....	901	4236	4.7
East	97	6943	71.5
West	844	5173	6.1
Central	118	6324	53.5

MARRIAGES.—During the year 345 Marriages took place. In other words 690 persons, or 19 in every 1,000 persons were married. To many the reason for including in a Health Report the foregoing statement may seem obscure; but such statistics afford a valuable index of the prosperity of a community, as has been shewn by the late Dr. Farr, to quote whom—“the number of Marriages increase as the result of peace after war, abundance

after dearth, high wages after want of employment, speculation after languid enterprise, confidence after distrust, national triumphs after national disasters," and with prosperity we get or expect to get a coincident rise in tone of the general health.

Table shewing number of Marriages in the under-mentioned years:—

1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895
292	268	307	306	312	345

BIRTHS.—The Births during the year numbered 930, an increase of 92 over last year. The Birth-rate was 26.3.

I append a Table shewing the proportion of Male to Female Births, the number of illegitimate children born, as well as the distribution of the total Births throughout the year.

TABLE II.

1895.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Illegitimate.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
January	39	50	89	1	4	5
February	45	32	77	4	3	7
March	31	34	65	0	2	2
April	47	41	88	4	1	5
May	33	29	62	4	3	7
June	54	43	97	5	2	7
July	60	35	95	6	5	11
August	39	44	83	5	3	8
September	30	39	69	1	4	5
October	42	46	88	1	1	2
November	36	29	65	1	2	3
December	26	26	52	0	1	1
Total	482	448	930	32	31	63

Table 3 shews the number of Births, Deaths, and Illegitimate Births and Deaths since 1876.

TABLE III.

	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895
Births	817	849	914	975	1006	939	963	939	963	953	901	932	920	871	892	987	879	917	838	930
Illegitimate.	67	73	86	77	73	74	80	65	66	65	83	72	78	70	73	77	78	94	68	63
Deaths	469	555	611	614	619	538	611	633	607	587	643	600	562	678	620	725	586	707	588	717
Illegitimate.	19	34	36	29	37	21	26	31	37	16	34	35	21	27	30	26	29	39	26	32

DEATHS.—734 Deaths were registered during the year, which, after deducting the deaths of 17 visitors, represents an annual mortality of 20·31 per 1,000 of the population.

The increase of the total deaths over those of last year, viz., 129, is mainly to be accounted for by an increased mortality from such diseases as Diarrhœa, Cancer, and Influenza, which amounted to 52, 45, and 15 respectively, as well as by a rather higher mortality from all causes.

With regard to the Cancer mortality I should mention that the number shewn represents not only the deaths from Cancer proper, but also, those from Sarcoma, of which there were not a few.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.—181 children under the age of one year died during the year, equivalent to a mortality rate of 194·6 per 1,000 births.

Of the 34 deaths of illegitimate children, 21, or 65 per cent., occurred during the first year of existence, compared with 17 per cent. among the total legitimate children born.

The thoughts that these and statistics from other towns suggest to one are:—

1st.—Illegitimacy may be, and indeed has already been, considerably reduced, but it can never be stamped out.

2nd.—It is notorious that such children are remarkably short lived.

3rd.—That their existence, maintenance, and even their deaths, are sources of expense to individuals and to the State.

4th.—That dying, as the majority do, before maturity, or at all events a working age is reached, no repayment to the State or to individuals is, under such circumstances, possible.

And 5th.—A suggestion—That some form of State regulation, not of vice, but of its results, might be attempted, that the State should stand “*in loco parentis*” to those unfortunate children, who certainly have not themselves to blame for either their existence or its premature termination.

TABLE IV.

DISEASES.	N.W.	N.	C.	E.	W.	S.	Total.
Bronchitis	19	4	12	9	9	3	56
Phthisis	17	9	8	10	5	1	50
Pneumonia	6	6	5	5	3	3	28
Effects of Drink .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Cancer	11	5	7	5	10	7	45
Rheumatism	1	..	2	2	..	..	5
Mesenteric Disease, &c. ..	8	6	4	10	3	..	31
Old Age	12	5	8	3	12	2	42
Injuries	4	1	3	3	1	..	12
Syphilis	1	3	..	..	..	..	4
Scarlet Fever .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Diphtheria	1	..	..	..	1	..	2
Enteric Fever	9	3	2	1	1	2	18
Measles .....	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
Whooping Cough	1	1	2	..	1	..	5
Diarrhoea	13	12	4	7	16	..	52
Influenza	1	3	4	1	2	4	15
All other causes	99	50	66	48	62	23	348
 Total Deaths.....	203	108	127	105	128	46	717
Population of Ward	7621	4964	6324	6943	5173	4236	
Ward Death-rate	26.6	21.7	20.08	15.1	24.7	10.8	
Area in Acres	139	193	118	97	844	901	
Density of Population....	54.8	25.7	53.59	71.5	6.1	4.7	

TABLE V.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	First Quarter.					Second Quarter.					Third Quarter.					Fourth Quarter.					Total.
	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards			
Convulsions	3	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Apoplexy ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
Epilepsy ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Paralysis ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Inflammation & Disease of the Brain	1	2	..	..	..	..	7	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45
Effects of Drink ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bronchitis	7	5	..	..	..	..	4	6	4	1	..	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	56
Phthisis	1	..	..	..	..	..	10	1	..	..	..	..	5	9	..	..	..	..	..	50
Pleurisy ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pneumonia	1	3	1	1	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	28
Asthma ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laryngitis	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Disease of Heart ..	..	..	..	3	6	11	1	..	2	..	..	..	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	75
Do. of Stomach ..	1	..	..	..	3	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	2	7	1	..	..	..	..	26
Do. of Liver ..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Do. of Bowels ..	..	1	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Do. of Kidneys ..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Do. of Bladder ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Do. of Womb ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Cancer ....	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	..	1	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	15
Rheumatism ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Mesenteric Disease, Atrophy, &c.	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	31
Old Age ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	42
Premature Birth ..	13	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
Child Birth ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Inquest ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Injuries ....	..	..	1	1	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	12
Syphillis ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Other Diseases ..	3	1	..	..	2	2	1	2	2	..	..	4	1	5	3	..	..	..	..	38
Uncertified ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Ague ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small Pox ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlatina ....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Diphtheria ....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Membranous Croup....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Typhus Fever ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric or Typhoid Fever ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	6
Relapsing ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles ....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Diarrhoea & Dysentery ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	37	4	..	..	..	..	5
Influenza .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	15
	38	16	5	7	59	51	25	8	7	8	45	55	80	14	5	5	51	50	38	10	
	Total—176.					Total—148.					Total—205.					Total—188.					717

TABLE V B.

Year.	Birth-rate per 1000.		Natural Increase.	Zymotic death-rate per 1,000.		Zymotic disease rate per 1000.	General death-rate per 1000.	
	Scarbro'.	England and Wales.		Scarbro'.	England and Wales.		Scarbro'.	England and Wales.
1875	28.16	35.4	218	2.4	3.4	..	19.51	22.7
1876	30.09	36.3	348	1.3	3.1	..	16.28	20.9
1877	30.59	36.0	294	1.9	2.7	..	18.95	20.3
1878	32.23	35.6	303	2.2	3.4	..	20.24	21.6
1879	33.50	34.7	361	1.2	1.9	..	20.17	20.7
1880	23.87	34.2	387	2.1	3.3	..	20.06	20.5
1881	30.33	33.9	401	0.8	2.3	..	16.34	18.9
1882	35.22	33.8	352	1.6	2.7	..	18.22	19.6
1883	29.19	33.5	306	1.3	2.3	..	18.84	19.5
1884	29.40	33.6	357	1.8	2.8	..	17.31	19.5
1885	29.77	32.9	366	0.7	2.2	..	16.67	19.0
1886	26.53	32.8	258	1.4	2.4	..	18.40	19.3
1887	26.97	31.9	332	0.8	2.4	..	16.64	18.8
1888	26.24	31.2	358	0.6	1.8	..	15.66	17.8
1889	24.39	31.1	193	2.4	2.2	..	18.26	17.9
1890	24.53	30.2	272	0.9	2.1	3.5	16.44	19.1
1891	26.08	31.4	162	1.2	1.9	3.05	20.17	22.5
1892	25.5	30.5	293	0.9	1.9	5.1	16.5	19.0
1893	26.5	30.8	210	2.2	2.47	7.3	19.9	19.2
1894	24.08	29.6	250	0.9	1.76	6.2	16.4	16.6
1895	26.34	..	213	2.29	2.14	5.1	20.3	18.7

ZYMOTIC DISEASE.

Of the notifiable zymotic diseases, 181 cases, comprising 109 of Typhoid Fever, 59 of Scarlet Fever, 12 of Diphtheria, and 1 of Puerperal Fever, were notified during the year, with a mortality of 21.

In addition, however, those diseases of a zymotic nature, but to which compulsory notification does not apply, were the cause of a mortality of 59, which consisted of 2 and 5 deaths from Measles and Whooping Cough respectively, and the large number of 52 deaths from Diarrhœa.

The total zymotic mortality was thus 80, representing a zymotic death-rate per 1,000 population of 2.2.

The table shewing the deaths from zymotic disease in past years has been extended, so that a comparison of the present with previous years in this respect can be easily made.

II

TABLE VI.—SHEWING NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE INTIMATED DURING THE YEAR.

DISEASE.	N.W.	N.	C.	E.	W.	S.	Total.
Scarlet Fever.....	10	1	3	5	27	13	59
Typhoid Fever	35	17	19	17	14	7	109
Diphtheria	4	2	2	1	3	..	12
Puerperal Fever .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Total.....	49	20	24	24	44	20	181

SCARLET FEVER.—Of this disease 59 cases were reported, a figure which compares favourably with those in the last five years, as is shewn in the following table:—

	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895
Scarlet Fever.....	61	41	83	143	136	59

Of the total cases only one proved fatal, and 32, or 54 per cent., were removed from their homes and treated in the Sanitorium.

PUERPERAL FEVER.—One case was reported from the East Ward.

While there can be no disadvantage in the notification of the disease, the benefits received are, I fear, few.

It is so difficult to decide what amount of constitutional disturbance should be present before the condition may be described as actually puerperal fever, that I fancy it is only in very severe cases that the disease is reported.

DIPHTHERIA.—Twelve cases of this disease have been notified (as against 15 last year), and of this number two died.

As diphtheria and typhoid are to a certain extent related to one another, in as much as many of the conditions which tend to originate or propagate each are common to both, I have in Table 7 arranged in Wards the total cases of both diseases in each year since the adoption of notification.

This, if extended year by year, will enable one to form an opinion as to what effect, if any, the varied conditions of soil may have upon these diseases, or, again, may permit one to estimate the benefits gained by improved sanitation in general.

TABLE VII.—SHEWING NUMBER OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED IN EACH MONTH.

DISEASE.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar	Apl.	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep.	Oct.	Nov	Dec	Total.
Scarlet Fever....	6	2	1	3	11	4	4	4	6	2	10	6	59
Typhoid Fever ..	1	3	..	2	1	1	4	5	32	27	25	8	109
Diphtheria .....	..	3	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	2	1	2	12
Puerperal Fever	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total	7	8	2	6	12	5	10	10	38	31	36	15	181

TABLE VIII.—SHEWING TYPHOID FEVER AND DIPHTHERIA IN UNDER-MENTIONED YEARS DISTRIBUTED IN WARDS.

Ward.	N.W.	N.	C.	E.	W.	S.	Total.							
Disease.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria.												
1890	6	3	9	10	4	11	16	..	1	1	4	2	40	27
1891	12	14	9	3	16	2	2	2	2	1	..	2	41	24
1892	12	4	4	..	6	2	..	4	2	2	1	1	25	13
1893	4	4	11	7	4	6	4	2	12	1	9	1	44	21
1894	10	2	10	6	13	1	16	1	10	2	5	3	64	15
1895	35	4	17	2	19	2	17	1	14	3	7	..	109	12

TYPHOID FEVER.—Of this disease there were 109 cases, or almost double the number reported in any year since the adoption of compulsory notification. This is to be accounted for by a somewhat sharp outbreak which occurred in the months of September, October, and November, and which gradually subsided in December.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE CASES.—As will be seen by reference to Table 8, while the disease has been present in every district, the North-West Ward stands out most prominently with 35, or more than one-third of the total cases. At the same time the same table shews that this Ward has not always occupied this unenviable position.

That this is an actual and not an apparent excess will be seen in the following table, in which to facilitate comparison I have given the case rate per 1,000 in each Ward.

Ward.	N.W.	N.	C.	E.	W.	S.
Population	7621	4964	6324	6943	5173	4236
Cases of Typhoid Fever	35	18	19	18	13	6
Case Rate per 1,000.....	4.5	3.6	3.0	2.5	2.5	1.4

PERIOD OF PREVALENCE.—As has been stated, the disease reached its maximum in the 4th quarter of the year, and indeed only then took on an epidemic character, a fact from which it is possible to derive some slight satisfaction, as it is at this particular time that typhoid fever is, under ordinary conditions, known to reach its period of greatest prevalence.

TYPE OF THE DISEASE.—Both from my own experience at the Sanitorium, and from that of other medical men in the Borough, it is evident that the

type was unusual, or rather that an unusual, though recognised type, was uncommonly prevalent.

From the Annual Report for last year I find that the disease presented similar features, viz., that instead of the manifestations one usually associates with this fever, a more or less abortive and ill-defined train of symptoms took their place, and diarrhoea was the exception rather than the rule.

MORTALITY.—Of the total cases 18 proved fatal. The case mortality was thus 16.5 per cent., which will compare favourably with that of other towns. The average mortality of cases notified in London during 1890-4 was 18.4 per cent.

CAUSES OF OUTBREAK.—As previously mentioned, the rise in the number of cases was confined to that season of the year in which the disease is liable to increase all over the country.

Further, though typhoid fever has decreased remarkably in this country in recent years, every district is still more or less liable to periodic outbreaks, the exact causes of which are in some cases difficult to determine.

But on the other hand it cannot be doubted but that in the vast majority of cases such outbreaks point to a condition or conditions which are not only favourable to the spread of the disease, but are at the same time of a preventible or removeable nature.

That the condition of the main drainage, the nature of the soil, and the precautions taken to prevent any of the impurities in it from gaining access to dwelling-houses, have an important bearing upon the incidence and spread of the disease cannot be doubted, and it may be to errors in these matters that we must look for an explanation of the undue prevalence of this and allied diseases in such districts as the North-West and North.

PRECAUTIONS TAKEN.—As every case was reported, a careful examination was made of its surroundings.

The drains were inspected, and where defects were found to exist, these were remedied as soon as possible.

Where a privy was in use, a pail with tightly fitting lid was supplied for the reception of the dejecta, &c., from the patient, and in every case, irrespective of the method of disposal of the excreta, disinfectants for such were supplied by the Sanitary Department.

Above all, as many affected persons as would consent were removed to Hospital.

The advantages of this latter to the public in general cannot be overrated.

The time has passed since the opinion of many and even eminent medical men was that typhoid fever was a disease which carried with it little or no risk to any one but to the patient himself, provided that “ordinary precautions” were taken, that it was a disease which might therefore be safely treated at home if there was “sufficient means of isolation.” The general opinion now is that neither the ordinary precautions, as are usually taken, nor the means of isolation as are usually obtainable, are in any way comparable, as far as the public health is concerned, to the complete isolation of a well-administered Infectious Hospital.

Many instances might be stated in support of this view. I need, however, only mention one, viz., that of a small though many roomed house, in which a case of typhoid fever occurred in the family of one of the occupants. From that one case three others arose at varying periods.

The drains being very simple in their arrangement, and proved to be satisfactory in every particular, no other reason could be assigned than

that either the precautions recommended were not carried out, or that the accommodation of the house was totally inadequate for the housing and treatment of such cases.

As for the benefits to the patients themselves, the following table indicates with tolerable clearness that the treatment in Hospital is not only not inferior in results to that obtainable at home, but that, if anything, the Hospital patient stands a better chance of recovery.

This is not meant as a disparagement of the skill and attention displayed by medical men and nurses in the treatment and nursing of cases at their homes. Indeed, I know that they would be the first to acknowledge the peculiar benefits arising from the Hospital treatment of typhoid fever cases, especially in those occurring among the poorer classes.

DISEASE.	Total Cases.	Treated at Home.	Mortality.	Treated in Hospital.	Mortality.
Scarlet Fever	59	27	1	32	..
Typhoid Fever	109	70	12	39	6
Diphtheria	12	11	2	1	..
Puerperal Fever	1	1	..	..	..
Total.....	181	109	15	72	6

MEASLES.—Two deaths occurred from this disease, a number comparing favourably with that of last year, viz., 14.

Scarborough has been very free from measles for several years, but like the other zymotic diseases this has a tendency to lie dormant for a time and then to burst out again with apparently renewed vigour and severity. In other words it possesses the peculiar characteristic of “periodicity.”

We may, therefore, be prepared, if not to welcome, at least to receive and deal with an extensive outbreak at any time.

The question as to whether, in Scarborough, to which the prevalence of any zymotic disease is of such moment, measles should be added to the notifiable diseases, is a very important one, but I do not desire at this time to enter into its discussion.

WHOOPING COUGH.—This disease, the most fatal of all the infectious complaints of childhood under the age of five years, was only accountable for five deaths. But not being a notifiable disease we have no means of knowing out of how many attacks those five proved fatal.

INFLUENZA.—As will be seen from Table 5, fifteen deaths occurred from this disease in the 1st and 2nd quarters of the year. Of this number, all, with the exception of one, were persons over the age of 25 years.

DIARRHŒA.—No less than 52 deaths were certified as having been caused by this disease, and of this number 44 occurred in children under the age of one year.

By referring to Table 4 it will be seen that the districts specially affected were the North, North-West, and West, the East and Central portions of the Borough being comparatively immune.

This fact is of some considerable interest, as it is in those districts of a town where the houses are more crowded together, the population densest, and where, owing to the existence for years of imperfect drainage, the soil has become permeated with organic material capable of putrefaction, that one looks for the greatest prevalence and highest mortality from diarrhœa.

Since the deaths from this disease were distributed by Wards the relation of these districts to one another has been as follows:—

Year.	N.W.	N.	C.	E.	W.	S.
1892	2	0	4	1	1	0
1893	14	5	4	10	15	3
1894	3	1	1	0	1	2
1895	14	12	4	7	16	0
Total....	33	18	13	18	33	5

The period dealt with is really too short to draw important conclusions from, but even it shews that the more modern parts of the Borough, viz., the North, North-West, and Western Wards, have during those years borne an undue proportion of the diarrhoeal mortality.

What the cause or causes of this may be, a state of affairs which, as I have shewn, is not alone applicable to diarrhoea, it is at present impossible for me to indicate. It will, however, be my duty in the future to investigate and endeavour to find a solution of the problem.

RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

PHTHISIS.—Deaths from this disease shew a well marked decrease as compared with the previous year.

Here again the North-West Ward heads the list with not only the greatest number of cases, but even taking into account its larger population, the death-rate per 1,000 is higher than in those other Wards in which one would naturally expect the conditions to be more favourable to the disease.

BRONCHITIS, PNEUMONIA, &c.—These diseases account for a rather greater number of deaths than in the previous year, and, as will be noticed, the majority occurred in the first quarter of the year.

The table dealing with respiratory diseases in this and past years has been brought up to date and is worth consideration.

SANITORIUM.

During the past year 72 patients have received treatment in this building, four less than in the previous year.

The work of removal of patients, disinfection of their belongings, as well as the labour of nursing and the general administration of the Hospital, have been carried on smoothly and efficiently, which is creditable considering the many disadvantages which have to be overcome.

In view of the early erection of a well equipped Infectious Hospital, I thought it might be of service if I laid before the Council a statement of the expenditure incurred in connection with the present building during the past year. This I have done, and at the same time shewn the cost per occupied bed.

EXPENDITURE IN CONNECTION WITH THE SANITORIUM DURING THE YEAR 1895.

						£	s.	d.
Caretakers and other Servants	..	..	..	..	..	119	9	0
Nurses	..	..	..	..	..	172	12	0
Butcher Meat	..	..	..	..	..	68	13	5
Groceries	..	..	..	..	..	98	9	11
Milk	..	..	..	..	..	76	4	6
Drugs	..	..	..	..	..	61	13	0
Stimulants and Aerated Water	..	..	..	..	..	28	14	0
Coals, Coke, and Firewood	..	..	..	..	..	43	3	0
Gas	..	..	..	..	..	24	16	0
Linen and Crockery	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	4
Ironmongery, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	24	8	0
Medical Appliances	..	..	..	..	..	2	16	0
Removal of Patients, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	23	16	0
						750	0	6

Number of Patients treated, 72. Cost per Occupied Bed, £10 5s.

Amount recoverable as Fees from Patients.. 106 13 6

£643 7 0

Cost per Patient or Occupied Bed, after deducting Fees, £8 18s. 8d.

NEW INFECTIOUS HOSPITAL.

So much has been said and written on this ever-increasing necessity that it would be superfluous on my part to add anything in favour of its early erection. Indeed it is a great satisfaction to feel that this important question is now on a fair way to a final settlement. I must, however, take this opportunity of expressing my opinion on one or two points of considerable importance.

It has been suggested that on the present excellent site at Newby Lane, two Hospitals be maintained, viz., the proposed new Infectious Hospital and the Small-pox Hospital. This I do not consider advisable.

In such a town as Scarborough, depending as it does so much upon its freedom from infectious disease, an Isolation Hospital should not only be made as efficient but also as attractive as possible.

Such a suggestion as I have mentioned if carried into practice would, I believe, interfere with effective administration, as the present site, while extensive enough for a general Infectious Hospital, does not, in my opinion, permit of the sufficient isolation of a Small-pox Hospital as well.

There would, therefore, in the event of both being occupied at the same time, be the risk of aerial diffusion of the disease, and of illicit communication between the two buildings.

The necessity for attractiveness may not be so apparent, but anyone who knows anything of the difficulty of persuading patients to leave their homes, however humble, to be kept prisoner in Hospital for say, six weeks, will fully understand that the general appearance and surroundings of the building to which you propose to take them are powerful factors in determining for or against removal.

That the near presence of a Small-pox Hospital must fail to be a source of attraction few will deny.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

PRIVATE.—The majority of these I have inspected, and though many of them compare favourably with places of the kind in other towns, their existence must always be a source of annoyance and even danger. Their gradual removal, therefore, should in my opinion be the object of the Corporation.

PUBLIC.—Modelled on a sound principle, and with one or two exceptions well constructed, the pity is that they are not the property of the Corporation.

It has been proved that where the Corporation undertake the general management of the abattoirs, associated with which are so many of the so-called “offensive trades,” the results have far outweighed any additional trouble and outlay. Meat inspection can then be placed upon a sound basis, the “offensive trades” more efficiently supervised, and greater cleanliness result.

Further, the slaughter-houses would cease to become the lounge of the unemployed, or the playground of the children of the neighbourhood, and last, but not least, prevention of cruelty to animals might exist in something more than name.

One reason for this unsatisfactory state of affairs is, in my opinion, the fact that the present caretaker has to fit in and attempt to reconcile two separate duties, viz., that of exercising a general authority and supervision over the various booths and their tenants, and that of acting, when required, as public slaughterer, in which latter capacity he is, I presume, the servant not so much of the Company as of the owner of the animal at which he happens to be engaged.

MEAT INSPECTION.

While I am bound to confess, and do so with pleasure, that the meat exposed for sale generally in Scarborough is distinctly above the average of that

seen in other towns, I still hope to see the day when no "meat" will be slaughtered outside the public slaughter-houses, and no dead meat from *outside* be exposed for sale *within* the Borough without a preliminary inspection.

This may appear a somewhat far-fetched ideal, but it none the less represents the goal for which Municipal Authorities are striving in many parts of the country, and which has actually been reached in several of the larger towns abroad.

The details of the work done under this heading will be found in the Inspector's report.

HOUSE TO HOUSE SURVEY.

This has been going on steadily during the past two years, and so far the following Wards, viz., the North, North-West, West, and South, have been practically completed, while at the present time the inspection of the Central Ward is being proceeded with as rapidly as possible.

With regard to the East Ward, while a careful inspection was made in the time of the late Dr. Taylor, this did not include the application of the Smoke Test.

INSPECTION OF NEW BUILDINGS.

During the year 152 new buildings were inspected, and in two of these defects were discovered.

This examination, I would point out, can only reveal defects actually existing at the time, and it can in no way indicate certain flaws in workmanship, which, even within a few weeks, may give rise to such conditions as may be fraught with considerable danger to health.

For the details of the work done under the last two headings I beg to refer you to the Sanitary Inspector's report. From it will be gathered the very large amount of work which has to be undertaken by what certainly cannot be described as an over-staffed department.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST
FOR THE YEAR 1895.

During the year 30 samples were taken by the Inspector, as shewn in the following table, which also indicates the nature of the article submitted for analysis, the result of that analysis, and the proceedings, if any, which followed.

Nature of Article.	No. of Samples.	Result of Analysis.		Proceedings.
		Pure.	Adulterated.	
Milk	12	11	1	Conviction. Fined £2 and costs.
Butter	11	10	1	Charged under Food & Drugs & Margerine Acts. Dismissed with a caution.
Bread	1	1	..	
Gin	3	3	..	
Rum	1	1	..	
Whiskey	2	2	..	

HERBERT LITTLEJOHN,

M.B., D.P.H., F.R.C.S. Ed.,

Public Analyst.

DISEASES.

DEATHS FROM RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

NAME OF DISEASE.	1877.		1878.		1879.		1880.		1881.		1882.		1883.		1884.		1885.		1886.		1887.		1888.		1889.		1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.		1894.		1895.	
	1st half of year.	2nd half of year.	1st half of year.	2nd half of year.	1st half of year.	2nd half of year.	1st half of year.	2nd half of year.	1st half of year.	2nd half of year.	1st half of year.	2nd half of year.	1st half of year.	2nd half of year.	1st half of year.	2nd half of year.	1st half of year.	2nd half of year.	1st half of year.	2nd half of year.	1st half of year.	2nd half of year.	1st half of year.	2nd half of year.	1st half of year.	2nd half of year.	1st half of year.	2nd half of year.	1st half of year.	2nd half of year.	1st half of year.	2nd half of year.	1st half of year.	2nd half of year.				
BRONCHITIS ..	42	24	31	23	31	30	31	20	31	19	32	37	52	27	20	28	38	28	50	29	39	27	51	20	30	33	26	28	48	34	15	22	15	26	3	12	37	19
PHTHISIS ..	33	29	28	26	21	15	27	13	18	34	29	35	23	32	24	30	40	41	28	33	23	23	21	28	33	27	26	28	19	25	26	31	24	47	26	27	23	
PNEUMONIA ..	11	8	18	9	14	22	18	18	27	6	14	18	11	15	21	19	15	16	28	12	23	12	9	12	9	17	13	22	24	7	27	22	9	3	10	10	17	11
ASTHMA ..	2	2	.	.	3	.	2	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	2	1	1	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	1	1	1	.	.			
LARYNGITIS ..	6	.	.	.	2	1	3	3	4	1	2	2	2	4	7	4	3	2	5	1	2	.	2	3	6	1	2	.	1	1	2	3	2	1				
PLEURISY ..	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	1	1	1	1	2	.	1	7	3	2	.	1	1	5	1	.	1			
Total of each Half-year }	94	64	78	58	71	69	81	55	80	60	79	93	89	79	73	98	88	113	77	88	64	85	57	74	86	68	77	110	66	69	71	57	66	10	53	83	55	
Mean Temperature for each period	44°.8	50°.5	46°.4	50°.2	42°.1	48°.7	45°.2	51°.2	43°.3	51°.0	46°.6	50°.8	44°.9	51°.1	46°.1	51°.6	44°.8	49°.2	42°.3	51°.0	43°.7	48°.9	42°.26	49°.12	44°.46	48°.72	45°.3	50°.1	42°.9	50°.0	43°.01	47°.8	45°.8	51°.4	45°.5	50°.8	43°.6	51°.8
Rainfall for each period }	inches.	inches.	inches.	inches.																																		
	13.74	17.26	13.35	18.86	13.85	14.35	10.92	21.63	10.64	23.96	13.85	17.91	11.31	16.88	9.91	11.45	11.9	13.10	14.06	15.68	8.05	13.36	11.26	17.98	11.49	17.24	11.69	13.20	9.02	18.35	13.3	14.3	8.88	13.26	12.61	16.41	12.91	17.45

(A)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD RETURN.

TABLE OF DEATHS during the Year 1895, in the Urban Sanitary District of Scarborough, classified according to Diseases, Ages, and Localities.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; public institutions being shewn as separate localities.	MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES, AT SUBJOINED AGES.							MORTALITY FROM SUBJOINED CAUSES, DISTINGUISHING DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.																				
	At all Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Smallpox.	Scarletina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing	Puerperal.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhea and Dysentery.	Rheumatic Fever.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Influenza.	Injuries.	All Other Diseases.	TOTAL.
Borough of Scarborough	646	179	45	19	25	199	179	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	49	..	33	33	133	224	422
Workhouse	46	1	..	..	1	16	28	5 upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	5	5	..	1	45
Hospital and Dispensary	19	1	3	4	2	8	1	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	15	
Sanitorium	6	..	..	1	2	3	..	5 upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Totals....	717	181	48	24	30	226	208	Under 5	2	2	4	49	..	2	35	15	135	229	488

The subjoined accounts have also to be taken into account in judging of the above records of mortality.

(B)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD RETURN.

TABLE OF POPULATION, BIRTHS, AND OF NEW CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS, *coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, during the year 1895, in the Urban Sanitary District of Scarborough, classified according to Diseases, Ages, and Localities.*

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics, Public Institutions being shewn as separate localities.	Population at all ages.		Registered Births.	Aged under 5 or over 5.	New Cases of Sickness in each Locality, coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health.											Number of such Cases Removed from their Homes in the several Localities for treatment in Isolation Hospital.										
	Census, 1891.	Estimated to middle of 1895.			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Borough of Scarborough	33,776	35,271 taken at 35,500	930	Under 5 upwards	..	22	2	..	..	103	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Workhouse				Under 5 upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hospital and Dispensary				Under 5 upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sea Bathing Infirmary				Under 5 upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Visitors	17,000	17,000	..	Under 5 upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	51,576	53,071	930	Under 5 upwards	..	22	2	..	..	107	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

State here whether "Notification of Infectious Disease" is compulsory in the District—*Yes*. Since when?—*Jan. 1st, 1890*. Besides the above-mentioned Diseases, insert in the columns with blank headings the names of any that are notifiable in the District, and fill the columns accordingly. State here the name of the Isolation Hospital used by the sick of the District. Mark (H) the Locality in which such Hospital is situated; and if not within the District, state where it is situated—*Three separate buildings used. Nos. 1 and 2 for Scarlet and Typhoid Fever respectively, and No. 3 for Small-pox, in the Parish of Throxenby, one mile out of the Borough.*

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

To the Medical Officer of Health.

I beg to submit my twelfth Annual Report for the year ending 31st December, 1895, shewing a summary of work carried out in the Sanitary Department, and have appended similar tables to those of previous years for your more ready comparison.

During the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety six notices have been served for the abatement of nuisances, and for improving the sanitary condition of dwelling-houses generally, under a house to house inspection. In sixteen instances it was found necessary to institute summary proceedings against persons for infringing the Bye-laws, Scarborough Improvement Act, Public Health Act, 1875, and the Public Health Amendment Act, 1890.

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACT, 1890,
PART II.

UNHEALTHY DWELLING-HOUSES.

Under the above heading thirteen representations have been made to the Local Authority by the Medical Officer of Health during the year of dwelling-houses being in a condition so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation. Such representations included twenty-six houses or tenements which were dealt with under form "A" requiring the premises to be made fit for habitation. Of this number four houses were made fit, three houses were bought by the Local Authority and demolished. Closing orders were made in six instances representing fourteen houses, and in three other instances cases are pending representing five houses.

Under the Public Health Amendment Act, 1890, a large number of old houses in the East Ward have been overhauled and made habitable by substituting water closets in lieu of earth closets, which were found in the most unaccountable places, some in cellars and others in back kitchens.

In referring to the table shewing the amount of bad meat and other unwholesome food, &c., destroyed during the year 1895, it is gratifying to note that no summary proceedings were deemed necessary. No doubt previous convictions have had a salutary effect upon persons in stopping nefarious traffic in the slink meat trade. In carrying into effect the Act dealing with unsound meat, &c., no less than twelve Justices Orders were made in condemning the same, whilst in four instances the articles seized were destroyed by consent of the owners.

LIST OF NUISANCES.

Defective drains	1089
Defective brick, bell, and antill lip traps	317
Old pan water-closets in a foul and defective condition ..	174
Soil-pipes inside houses	34
,, not ventilated	66
,, ventilated by rainfall spouts	100
Defective sink wastes	38
Slopstones, baths, sinks, lavatories, &c., connected to drains	116
Slopstones, baths, sinks, lavatories, &c., connected to soil-pipes	31
Old D traps abolished and S traps substituted	48
Fall-spouts connected to drain	234
Foul or defective water-closets	34
Untrapped drains	43
Defective ashpits	20
Defective privies	608
Water-closets without any water and supply laid on	7
Defective sanitary gullies	21
Defective yard and passage pavements	402
Accumulations of manure and other offensive matter	57
Want of flushing apparatus to water-closets	3
Old syphon traps or cesspools abolished	6
Smoke nuisances abated	2
Animals so kept as to be a nuisance	17
Disconnecting chambers constructed	51
Foul or defective rain water cisterns cleansed or abolished	12
Defective manure pits	11
Foul privies converted into water-closets	48
Privies disconnected from dwelling-houses and sufficient privy accommodation provided in a more suitable position	7
Filthy premises	11
Defective water-closet cisterns	14
Urinals provided to Inns	1
Defective urinals	3
Overcrowding	2
Notices of advice	45
Houses unfit for human habitation	14
Miscellaneous	133
 Total	 3819

The number of inspections made by the staff in the Health Department during the year was 3,911, and of these 1,783 were re-inspections made in superintending the execution of drainage works. 2,721 smoke tests were applied before the drains were covered up and passed.

In three instances only was it found necessary to institute summary proceedings against persons under the Public Health Act for not complying with the notices served upon them to abate nuisances, although there are a good many sanitary defects not yet remedied according to the notices served during the year under the special house to house inspection now going on in the Borough. I had reason to call the attention of the Local

Authority to this matter some time ago, and it was decided after due care and forethought not to institute summary proceedings, as so much good work was being done with the least amount of friction with the owners of property.

The approximate number of notices not yet complied with on the books during the year under notice is 235 out of a total number of 1,896 notices served, entailing an immense amount of work on the staff of the Health Department.

Five hundred and two brushes have been lent out to poor people for limewashing back-yards and premises, and the amount of lime which was supplied gratuitously for carrying out this work alone was twenty-nine chaldrons. One hundred and eighty-three letters have been written in transacting the business of the Department; also three hundred and forty-six complaints have been registered respecting nuisances which have in every case received prompt attention; also two hundred and sixty-three sanitary certificates have been granted to hotels, villas, and lodging-houses.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

There are thirteen Common Lodging-Houses in the Borough, which have been all inspected once a week and more frequently when any particular epidemic arises. According to the reports of the Inspectors they have been well conducted during the year, and no proceedings of a summary character have been deemed necessary. I append a table shewing the number and percentage of persons for the past five years since my appointment as Inspector of Common Lodging-Houses.

Year.	No. of Registered Houses.	No. of Rooms	Total Cubic Space of Rooms.	Registered No of Lodgers Nightly.	Maximum No for which there is accommodation during the year.	Actual No. of persons passing through during year.	Mean Nightly Average.
1895	13	77	85,615	265	96,725	55,179	151.64
1894	13	77	85,615	265	96,725	54,592	149.56
*1893	14	80	92,563	271	88,915	60,283	165.58
1892	12	65	79,453	339	123,735	68,352	187.97
1891	13	70	85,615	390	142,354	64,179	175.304

* In the year 1893 new Bye-laws were put in force, when a minimum cubic space of 300 feet was enforced for each adult person, prior to the adoption of which 250 cubic feet of air space was the amount stipulated for by the Local Authority.

FISH MARKET.

The periodical inspection of the Market has been made from time to time. The quantity of fish landed during the year was 13,600 tons, and of good quality, and for these returns I may say that I am indebted to Mr. William Lister, who has kindly furnished me with the same, and I am pleased to record that the premises connected with this trade have been kept in a cleanly state. The total amount realized through the letting of twenty-four fish stalls on the Foreshore Slipway was £53 os. 4d., extending over a period of seventeen weeks during the summer months.

THE DAIRIES, COW-SHEDS, AND MILK-SHOPS ORDER OF 1885.

During the year new Bye-laws have been adopted and put in force for regulating the same, namely, the inspection of cattle dairies, for prescribing and regulating the lighting, ventilation, cleansing, drainage, and water supply of dairies and cow-sheds in the occupation of persons following the trade of cow-keepers or dairymen.

No person shall now cause any cow-shed in his occupation to be used to contain more cattle than will allow of an amount of space of at least six hundred cubic feet for every head of cattle in such cow-shed.

The annual inspection of all the cow-sheds in the Borough has been made during the year to ascertain whether they are kept in conformity with the Bye-laws.

The following table shows the sanitary condition or otherwise of cow-sheds in the Borough, together with the number of cattle kept, and the number for which there is accommodation:—

No. of Cow-sheds	No. of Cows kept	No. for which there is accommodation.	No. in which sanitary defects existed.	No. over-crowded.	Satisfactory.	Remarks.
70	266	297	32	22	16	Most of the cow-sheds were found of an antiquated type, which are now being improved and modernized. In three instances no cows were kept at present, and in two instances business was carried on without being registered.

Number of Cow-keepers on the register	50
„ Dairymen and Purveyors of Milk	205
„ Cow-keepers cancelled during the year	2
„ Purveyors of Milk cancelled during the year	17
„ Purveyors of Milk registered for the sale of Milk during the year	19

Number of cows kept in the Borough is 266, but I may mention this number is liable to fluctuations.

A copy of the Bye-laws has been forwarded to all the occupiers of cow-sheds in the Borough, also printed copies served upon the occupiers by me after the inspection of the premises, calling their attention to the sanitary defects found to exist, and the necessary works required to remedy the same, also to abate over-crowding.

BAKEHOUSES.

The public bakehouses in the Borough have received careful attention as in former years, being inspected by the Medical Officer of Health and myself, and in most instances found to be in a satisfactory condition, but wherever lime-washing was required to be done I may say only verbal notices were required, the cleansing being carried out without requiring any legal proceedings.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are seven tripe-boiling houses, two tallow melters, one bone-boiling house, one fellmonger, and one gut-scraping premises in the Borough, which may be classified under the category of offensive trades. These have all been inspected at intervals, and I am happy to say are all carried on with very few complaints, and in no instances has it been found necessary to have recourse to the arm of the law in respect of the same.

NUMBER OF PERSONS SUMMONED UNDER THE SANITARY ACTS.

Sanitary Acts.	No. of cases.	Con- victions	Dis- charged	Nuisances abated and summonses withdrawn on payment of costs.
Public Health Act	2	2	..	..
Scarborough Improvement Act	1	1	..	..
Housing of the Working Classes Act	6	6	..	..
Food and Drugs Act	3	1	2	..
Borough Bye-laws	4	4	..	..
	16	14	2	..

THE AMOUNT OF BAD MEAT AND OTHER UNWHOLESOME
ARTICLES OF FOOD, SEIZED AND DESTROYED DURING 1895.

Class of Food.	No. of Seizures.	Weight. st. lb.	No. of persons sum- moned.	No. of convic- tions.	Amount of penalties imposed.
Beef, Mutton, and Pork	6	66 6	..	..	..
Fruit	9	392 2	..	..	..
Oysters	1	..	..	..	..

LIST OF CASES IN WHICH IT WAS FOUND NECESSARY TO
ADOPT MAGISTERIAL PROCEEDINGS.

Particulars of complaint.	No. of cases.	How disposed of.	Penalties imposed.
Premises in such a state as to be a nuisance or injurious to health	3	One fined £2 including costs, also magistrates' order for the work to be done in seven days. Two fined 10s. including costs, also magistrates' order for the work to be done in seven days.	£ s. d. 3 0 0
Houses unfit for human habitation	6	Closing orders made, and to pay costs, with the exception of one case, where the costs were remitted.	1 7 6
Breach of Food and Drugs Act.....	3	One fined £2 including costs. Two cases dismissed with a caution from the Bench.	2 0 0
Animals so kept as to be a nuisance or injurious to health, contrary to Borough Bye-laws	4	Two fined £2 including costs, one fined £1 including costs, and one fined 10s. including costs.	5 10 0
			11 17 0

NUMBER OF CASES REMOVED INTO SANITORIUM, ALSO NUMBER OF HOUSES AND BEDDING AND CLOTHING, &c., DISINFECTED.

No. of cases removed into Sanitorium	72
No. of rooms disinfected by the Inspector	137
Sundry articles burnt to prevent contagion	11
Beds disinfected	85
Mattresses and palliasses disinfected	70
Pillows and bolsters disinfected	367
Blankets disinfected	221
Sheets disinfected	147
Counterpanes disinfected	103
Rugs disinfected	35
Curtains disinfected	6
Carpets disinfected	56
Personal clothing disinfected	477
Sundry articles disinfected	86
 Total..	 1873

NUMBER OF SAMPLES TAKEN UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT AND RESULTS.

Description of sample.	No. of Samples	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Prosecution.	Results.
Milk	12	11	1	1	Fined £2 including costs.
Butter	11	10	1	1	Dismissed with a caution from the Bench. Summary proceedings were taken for exposing Margarine for sale without a label marked in printed capital letters not less than one and a half inches square "Margarine."
Gin	3	3	..	..
Rum	1	1	..	..
Whiskey	2	2	..	..
Bread.....	1	1	..	..
	30	28	2	2	£2 0 0

JAMES BASTIMAN,

Sanitary Inspector.

Cert. Sanit. Inst. of Great Britain.

February 5th, 1896.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE IN SCAVENGING DEPARTMENT,
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1895.

Number of Loads of Ashes	..	..	..	..	13,496
,,	,,	Road Sweepings	..	..	6,416
,,	,,	Gully Refuse	..	..	879
,,	,,	Sand	..	..	1,328
,,	,,	Fish Refuse	..	..	931
,,	,,	Water	..	..	11,774
,,	,,	Snow	..	..	10,521
,,	,,	Lime	..	..	29
				Total....	45,374

CHRISTOPHER BAINES,

Superintendent.

January 9th, 1896.

BOROUGH SURVEYOR'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Borough Surveyor's Office,
 Town Hall, Scarborough,
 January, 1896.

The following is an account of the principal works executed in my department during the year 1895:—

PRIVATE STREET IMPROVEMENT WORKS.

Royal Avenue, Aberdeen Place, Falsgrave Road Back Road, Park Street, Oak Road (part) and Highfield (part), have been levelled and paved under the 150th Section of the Public Health Act, 1875, and declared Public Highways.

SEWERAGE WORKS.

447 yards of Main Sewers with Lamp-holes and Man-holes have been constructed, making a total length of about 35 miles 837 yards of Sewers within the Borough.

A new Storm Water Relief Sewer has been laid in Westbourne Grove, and new Pipe Sewers in Albion Road, Stepney Road, and Alfred Street.

Man-holes have been built on the line of Sewers in Norwood Street, Sandringham Street, Longwestgate, and West Street.

The North Shore Outfall Sewer has been repaired.

A new Pipe Sewer has been laid in lieu of an old Brick Sewer in the passage between Hope Street and Mill Street.

HIGHWAY REPAIRS.

The following is a list of Highways repaired during the year:—

Ramshill Road from the Aquarium to the Valley Bridge, Sandybed Lane, Lightfoot's Lane, Spring Hill Lane, Falsgrave Road from Londesborough Road to All Saints' Church, Newborough Street from St. Thomas Street to Queen Street, Seamer Road from Falsgrave Road to Avenue Road, Filey Road from Jackson's Lane to the Borough Boundary, Stepney Road from Scalby Road to Stepney Avenue, Seamer Road from the Gas Works to Mere Lane, Eastborough from Sandside to St. Helen's Square, Jackson's Lane, Falsgrave Road from Victoria Road to All Saints' Road, James Place, Seamer Road from West Bank to Ewart Street, Seamer Road from Avenue Road to Highfield.

TAR MACADAM REPAIRS.—Harcourt Place from St. Nicholas Street to Bar Street, Newborough from St. Nicholas Street to Bar Street, Westborough from Bar Street to Huntriss Row, West Street, Westbourne Grove from Ramshill Road to Cromwell Terrace, Westborough from Alma Parade to Victoria Road, North Marine Road from Castle Road to Mill Street.

TAR PAVING.—Tar Paving has been laid down in Gladstone Lane from Gladstone Road to Ireton Street. Miscellaneous repairs have been done in Princess Street, St. Mary's Walk, Belmont Road, Durham Street, Mill Street, All Saints' Road, St. John's Road, Victoria Road, Avenue Road, Regent Street, and Longwestgate.

FOOTPATHS.—Holbeck Gardens (part) and Valley Bridge.

TARRING AND DUSTING—ROADWAYS.—Gordon Street, Friars' Entry, Westbourne Road, Oriel Crescent, Trafalgar Square, Fulford Road, Trafalgar Street East, Trinity Road, Queen's Parade from Queen Hotel to Albion Hotel, Castle Road from Tollergate to Albion Hotel, New Park's Road, Londesborough Road Back Road, Murray Street, Park Road, Queen's Terrace, Seamer Street, Clifton Street, Bar Street, Cliff Bridge Terrace Back Road, St. Nicholas Cliff Back Road, St. Nicholas Parade, Queen's Parade from Queen Hotel to Alexandra Hotel, Cambridge Street, Clarence Street, Hampton Road, Silver Street, Sussex Street, Royal Crescent Back Road, Oxford Street, Wykeham Street, Longwestgate, King Street, Roadway opposite Royal Hotel, York Place, Lower Hoxton Road (part), Trafalgar Street West, Valley Road, Waterhouse Lane, Commercial Street, Hope Street, Mill Street, Barwick Street, Garibaldi Street, Albion Crescent, Candler Street, Columbus Ravine, Franklin Street, Ireton Street, Gladstone Road, and Prospect Road.

FOOTPATHS.—Gordon Street, Filey Road from Jackson's Lane to the Borough Boundary, Friars' Gardens, Westbourne Road, Oriel Crescent, South Foreshore Road, Trafalgar Square, Fulford Road, Trafalgar Street East, Trinity Road, Westbourne Grove from Ramshill Road to Valley Road, Albert Street, Castle Road from Queen Street to Auborough Street, New Queen Street from Castle Road to Queen's Terrace, Queen Street from Castle Road to Elders Street, Seamer Road from Falsgrave Road to Spring Hill Road, Scalby Road from Falsgrave Road to Hampton Road, Westwood from Iron Bridge to top of Westwood Hill, Mill Lane, Mill Yard, Seamer Road Back Road, Londesborough Road Back Road, Murray Street, Park Road, Queen's Terrace, Seamer Street, Clifton Street, Avenue Victoria from West Street to Filey Road, Albion Crescent (part), Castle Road from St. Thomas Street to Dean Street, Ramshill Road from Albion Crescent to Oliver's Mount Road, James Street, North Marine Road from Queen Hotel to North Riding Hotel,

St. Thomas Walk, Cambridge Street, Clarence Street, Hampton Road, Silver Street, Sussex Street, Royal Crescent Back Road, Oxford Street, Wykeham Street, Round South Cliff Congregational Church, Rothbury Street, Garibaldi Street, Albemarle Crescent, Candler Street, Columbus Ravine, Franklin Street, Ireton Street, Commercial Street, and Trafalgar Street West.

About 400 square yards of Tar Paving have been laid during the year, as compared with 2,820 square yards in 1894.

The total quantity of Tar Paving laid on the carriage-ways, including Private Street Improvement work, is about 5,531 square yards, making an approximate total of 339,692 square yards throughout the Borough, as compared with 334,161 square yards in December, 1894.

There are now within the Borough about 105,367 square yards of macadamized roads as compared with 105,767 square yards in 1894.

The asphalting of all private streets laid out and many of the old highways has reduced the area of macadamized streets during the past five years as follows:—

1891.		1892.		1893.		1894.		1895.	
Macadam.	Tar Paving.								
145,163	280,713	119,970	306,233	108,587	329,227	105,767	334,161	105,367	334,561

IMPROVEMENT WORKS.

The works of restoring the Holbeck Undercliff, as referred to in my last Annual Report, are now practically finished, and the extension of these gardens southward, together with a large area in Holbeck Ravine, is now in course of transformation by laying out, draining, and planting with trees. The principal entrance has been altered, and new gate pillars provided, forming a more attractive and imposing entrance to the gardens.

An improvement has been made on the Esplanade, near to and in front of the Belvedere Gardens, by adding a part of table-land to the Promenade, re-arranging the gradients of the foot-paths and altering the fencing.

A temporary Shelter was provided in the Children's Corner on the Sands, at the south end of the Spa, for a short period in the season, being afterwards removed and reconstructed in the Park as a permanent building.

At the end of Victoria Road the improvement has been partially completed by removing the old yard walls, re-building new ones, forming footpaths and adding more carriage way to the west end of Victoria Road.

During the past year several other important improvements have been under the consideration of the Council, some of which

have been decided to be done, and a public enquiry has been held by an Inspector of the Local Government Board, and sanction obtained for the carrying out of the following works, viz.:—

The widening and improving the gradient of Cemetery Road from Trafalgar Street past the entrance gates of the Cemetery.

The continuation of Columbus Ravine to its junction with Cemetery Road.

Alteration of Falsgrave Road footpath opposite Haugh House.

The extension of Holbeck Gardens southwards and westward by taking in Belvedere Ravine.

A new Main Trunk Sewer from Belmont Road along Ramshill Road and West Street to Belvedere Road.

And the improvement of the entrance to Marine Parade and Harcourt Place.

The following is a list of works under previous sanctions which have not yet been carried out:—

The laying down of Tar Paving in Tindall Street, Lower Barwick Street, James Street, James Place, Albemarle Back Road, Bedford Street, Union Street, St. John's Street, Belle Vue Street, footpaths in Stepney Road to the Borough Boundary.

PLEASURE GROUNDS.

The Parks, Pleasure Grounds, and Ornamental Spaces throughout the Borough are being yearly improved under the supervision of Mr. Rae, the Curator.

About 6000 additional trees have been planted on various parts of the Weaponness Estate and in Falsgrave Park.

The garden in St. Martin's Square, which was originally private, has been adopted by the Corporation and laid out with ornamental flower beds and seats.

Over 120,000 flowering plants were raised at the Nursery on the Weaponness Estate and planted out in the various beds in the Clarence Gardens, Trafalgar Square, Gladstone Road, St. Nicholas Cliff, Holbeck Gardens, and the Park.

NEW BUILDINGS.

The whole of the building trades have been actively engaged during the past year.

152 buildings have been certified for occupation as against 119 in 1894. The total number of new houses built and alterations and additions made to premises during the year is 228, as compared with 204 in 1894.

7 Main Sewers have been laid on private estates with Man-holes, Lamp-holes, Gullies, Junctions, &c., complete, the whole of which have been inspected before being covered up.

4,309 visits have been made to buildings, and 4,245 inspections to drainage works, as against 4,679 visits to buildings and 3,040 inspections to drainage works in 1894.

Before granting certificates for the occupation of new houses, a final smoke test is applied to the drains. This work is done by the Building Inspector, acting conjointly with one of the Inspectors from the Health Department.

PLANS COMMITTEE.

The following is a return showing the number and description of Buildings, &c., the Plans of which have been approved or disapproved by the Plans Committee during 1895, as compared with the two previous years:—

Description of Building.	1893.			1894.			1895.		
	Approved.	Dis-approved	Buildings Completed.	Approved.	Dis-approved	Buildings Completed.	Approved.	Dis-approved	Buildings Completed.
Dwelling Houses	119	79	158	164	67	119	209	47	151
Workshops	1	..	1	2	..	1	1	1	..
Warehouses	3	..	4	8	1	5	9	2	4
Stables	2	..	3	4	3	2	4	2	3
Cow-sheds .. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Alterations	41	6	29	68	3	55	78	7	38
Greenhouses	5	..	1	1	..	1	2	..	1
Baths .. . . .	..	..	1	6	..	6	3	..	2
Roads and Drains .. . . .	..	..	2	5	5	2	16	6	1
Schools	1	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..
Hospitals .. . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lock-up Shops	4	..	7	12	1	11	22	13	10
Electric Light Works .. . . .	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chapels	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Clubs .. . . .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Exhibitions .. . . .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Cricket Pavilions .. . . .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Alms Houses .. . . .	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	8
Gymnasiums .. . . .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Laundries .. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Brew Houses .. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Dairies .. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Bakehouses .. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Theatres .. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Total ..	178	85	208	285	80	204	352	79	228

The total number of Plans submitted for approval during the year was 188, as compared with 139 during the year 1894, and 107 during 1893.

The number of houses in course of erection during the year ending December 31st was 71, as compared with 71 during the year 1894 and 45 during 1893.

Ten persons have been reported to the Town Clerk for violation of the Building Bye-laws, Scarborough Improvement Act, 1889, and the Public Health Acts, and two persons have been summoned before the magistrates and convictions obtained.

THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF NOTICES SERVED DURING
THE YEAR.

Notice to architects to amend plans deposited	32
Notice to architects giving notice of dis-approved	35
Notice to persons building without plans approved	6
Notice to persons deviating from plans approved	12
Notice to submit building notices	26
Notice to open out-work for inspection	5
Notice under Section 119 of the Scarborough Improve- ment Act, 1889	9
Notice for sleeping on premises not being dwelling-houses	2
Notice for dangerous hatchways, &c.	1
Notice for obstructing the public highways	14
Notice to owners of dangerous buildings	3
Notice to fix eave gutters and fall pipes, &c.	1
Notice to erect hoardings	2
Total	<u>148</u>

I have the honour to remain, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH PETCH,

Borough Surveyor.

METEOROLOGICAL STATISTICS

For the Year ending Dec. 31st, 1895.

TEMPERATURE.

Month.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Difference from average.	Mean Daily Range.	Amount of Cloud.
		Absolute.		Mean.				
JANUARY	33.2	43.8	18.6	37.7	28.7	— 4.8	9.0	7
FEBRUARY	30.0	44.8	8.1	36.7	23.4	— 9.2	13.3	5
MARCH	42.8	59.4	25.2	50.0	35.7	+ 1.9	14.3	5
APRIL	46.8	63.2	30.3	54.6	39.0	+ 3.7	15.6	4
MAY	50.8	73.8	35.7	58.6	43.1	+ 1.3	15.5	3
JUNE	58.0	74.5	42.4	65.9	50.1	+ 2.6	15.8	3
JULY	59.2	81.1	46.7	66.5	51.9	same.	14.6	5
AUGUST	61.0	77.2	48.2	68.6	53.6	+ 2.5	15.0	5
SEPTEMBER	60.8	80.1	40.3	69.4	52.2	+ 5.6	17.2	3
OCTOBER	44.5	59.8	27.0	51.0	38.0	— 3.5	13.0	5
NOVEMBER	45.4	75.0	34.5	50.4	40.4	+ 2.2	10.0	7
DECEMBER	39.9	62.1	29.5	45.1	34.8	+ 1.5	10.3	5
Mean of year.	47.7	66.2	32.2	54.5	40.9		13.6	4.7

THE FOLLOWING TABLE GIVES THE MEAN HEIGHT OF THE BAROMETER AT 9 a.m. DURING 1895.

(Corrected and Reduced to Sea Level).

Month.	Mean.	Absolute Max.	Absolute Min.
JANUARY	29.662	30.636	28.932
FEBRUARY	30.106	30.714	29.662
MARCH	29.603	30.271	28.671
APRIL	29.852	30.375	29.163
MAY	30.083	30.600	29.516
JUNE	30.042	30.451	29.564
JULY	29.783	30.228	29.356
AUGUST	29.805	30.188	29.233
SEPTEMBER	30.096	30.400	29.494
OCTOBER	29.750	30.556	29.064
NOVEMBER	29.805	30.487	28.960
DECEMBER	29.663	29.983	29.139
Mean of year	29.854	30.407	29.229

DIRECTION OF THE WIND AND RAINFALL AT
 SCARBOROUGH DURING THE YEAR 1895.

Months.	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Calm.	RAINFALL.		Tons per acre above or below average	
										Inches.	Average.		
January ..	3	7	..	5	..	2	2	7	5	4.98	1.98	+	300
February ..	5	9	4	4	..	1	1	..	4	1.61	1.72	—	11
March	3	2	1	5	1	2	6	4	7	1.57	1.73	—	16
April	1	5	7	1	..	6	4	6	..	1.16	1.86	—	70
May.....	2	12	4	2	..	2	2	4	3	.91	1.92	—	101
June	1	3	2	2	..	..	12	8	2	2.68	2.06	+	62
July .....	..	5	..	3	..	2	14	5	2	5.61	2.85	+	276
August ..	2	6	1	..	..	1	18	2	1	2.14	2.62	—	48
September.	..	3	3	3	1	4	13	3	..	1.47	2.56	—	109
October ..	2	6	..	..	..	3	7	9	4	3.77	3.35	+	42
November.	..	2	4	1	1	2	3	2	9	2.61	2.89	—	28
December..	1	1	..	10	..	6	2	5	6	1.85	2.71	—	86

 SUMMARY OF THE WEATHER AT SCARBOROUGH FOR
 EACH MONTH DURING THE YEAR 1895.

January.—A very wet month, rain or snow fell on 26 days, and the total rainfall for the month was 3 inches above the average. Greatest fall occurred on the 19th (.67). The temperature was also considerably below the average. Barometer fairly steady. Wind from N.E. and N.W. chiefly.

February.—The first part of the month was very cold. The lowest reading (8.1) occurred on the 8th, and the total temperature for the month was over 9 degrees below the average. The rainfall was also slightly below the average, the greatest fall being on the 2nd (.33). The barometer readings were high and fairly steady. Wind chiefly N. and N.E.

March.—A fairly average month. The rainfall was slightly below and temperature slightly above the average. Greatest fall of rain on the 9th (.25). The barometer was steady but with low readings towards end of month. Wind chiefly from W. and N.W.

April.—Fine and warm most of month. Rain fell on 9 days. Total fall below average whilst temperature was 3.7 above. Greatest fall of rain occurred on 25th (.58). Barometer fairly steady.

May.—The temperature of this month was 1.3 above the average, whilst the rainfall was over an inch less. Greatest fall on the 1st ($.29$). Rain fell on 9 days. The barometer readings were high during whole of month. The prevailing winds from N.E.

June.—A very heavy shower of rain fell on the 30th of this month, $.75$ inches falling in 27 minutes. Total rainfall slightly above average. Very fine during middle of month. Barometer average high. Prevailing winds from W. direction.

July.—A very wet month, the rainfall being 2.76 above the average. Greatest fall on 18th ($.89$). A fairly wide range of barometer, highest during first part of month. The temperature just came up to the average. Highest temperature of year on the 8th (81.1). Wind chiefly westerly.

August.—Rain fell on 16 days, but total rainfall was slightly below the average. Heaviest fall on the 4th ($.60$). Third week very fine. Barometer fairly steady. Winds chiefly westerly.

September.—A fine dry month. Rain fell on 7 days. Greatest fall on 3rd ($.38$). Temperature 5.6 above the average. Barometer unsteady during first half of month. Winds chiefly westerly.

October.—A cold, wet month. Greatest fall of rain on the 8th ($.87$). Temperature 3.5 below the average. Barometer very unsteady. Winds chiefly westerly.

November.—Rain fell on 20 days, but total fall was slightly below the average, and the temperature 2.2 above. The barometer had a wide range. Winds chiefly easterly.

December.—A rather dull month, frosty about the 6th. Rainfall under the average. Heaviest fall on the 12th and 29th. Winds chiefly from south-east.

